Vol. XXVI....No. 7,827.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERATION.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress, an the ball-room, with the body balf clothed, the mind eagerly intent or

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

"With woeful measures wan Despair Low spilen sounds his grief beguiled."

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Gravel or Brick Duet Deposit, and all Dis-HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

nations. Uterration or Scirrhous state of pression of customary eva uniform, therefore incident to the sex, the Uterus, Leucorrious, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, and no exposure, completely superseding those un-pleasant and dangerous remedies, Copains and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. It is pleasant in tasts and odor, immediate in its action, and more attempthening than any of the preparations of Bark or from.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions pro-

the above disease, it is sure to affect the bodily health, mental powers, happiness, and that of posterity. Our firsh and blood are supported from these sources.

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE:

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMHOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Cobebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMHOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United States Array, and is also in very general use in State Hospitels and public Banitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. Kayaga is a physician of over twenty years, and the state is showledged and of over twenty years.]

Banitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. KETRER its a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jederson Medical College and of the University of Medicine and Surgary of Philadelphia.]

Mm. H. T. HELEMBOLD—Dear Sier. In regard to, the question asked me as to my opinion about Bachs. I would any that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been expenditure unployed in the various diseases of the bladder and aid-

tensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and hid ters, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted

pewdered leaver, the simple decoction, tincture, field extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to your's. Tweive years' experience ought, I think, to give me the I value your Suchu for its effect on patients. I have cored with it,

and seen cored with it, more diseases of the hindur and hidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprie-I have ever seen cured with any content of the seen compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.

Respectfully yours, &c.

GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.

40 Woodest, Pittsburgh, Pr

SEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

No. 140 Wood et., Pitteburgh, Penn.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED.

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gellon of the Syrup or De

It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HU-MORE OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact, it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, NO. 594 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH ST., (BELOW CHESTNUF,) PHILADELPHIA. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

THE TAX ON BROKERS' SALES.

Prize Fight on the Banks of the Potomac.

IMPORTANT INDIAN TREATIES NEGOTIATED

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CZAR OF RUSSIA

Spicy Bebate en the Post-Office Appropriation Bill.

Debate in the House on the Reconstruction

The Revenue Bill Considered in the Evening

Various Amendments Proposed and Rejected.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, May 8, 1866. DEFATES ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The discussion in the House to-day on the reconstrucwill create any division in the Republican party is the will probably run through the week, when, the vote being reached, a motion will be made to recommit to the Committee with instructions to strike out et too early to determine. The general programme will gain by a full and free discussion.

The 30 minute rule works admirably. Overy 40 names are on the list for speeches, and nearly all want their en-

THE POST-OFFICE BILL.

The discussion in the Senate to-day over the amendment the Post-Office bill intended to restrict the power of moval in the President was quite animated. No vote seperate bill will pass, as nearly all of those who vote against the amendment would not vote for such a bill in any shape. Its loss is very much regretted by almost all the honest, earnest, true, courageous Senators who are not

INDIAN AFFAIRS. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs is making arrangements to hold a council with the Indians of the Plains at Omaha, states that 20,000 Indians will attend, and desires

to know if subsistence can be furnished them. THE TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

The Senate Special Committee appointed to examine into the present telegraph system have called upon the Postmaster-General for a report in regard to the expediency of connecting it with the postal system. The Postmaster-General is now engaged upon his report, and will have it ready to submit to the Committee in a few days. Until it is received no action will be taken by the Com

The Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day unanimously agreed to report Gen. Sickles as Minister to the Hague, and all reports of any adverse action are unqualifiedly false. Gen. Sickles to-day officially informed Hemp and jute, prepared for textile the Hague, and all reports of any adverse action are unthe Secretary of State of his declension of this position. day notified by both the Secretary of War and Gen. Grant

An opinion from J. Hubley Ashton, Acting Attorney-

General, says:

"It seems to me corollary, from propositions affirmed by the Supreme Court in their adjudications, that a person doing general business as a broker, who at the same time prosecutes the business of selling stocks and other securities for others as well as for himself, is liable to pay tax upon all his saies. So long as his sales are limited to his own securities, his transactions do not become those of a broker, but when in addition to such saies he negotiates sales of securities for others, he engages in business of a broker, and becomes a banker doing business as a broker. A broker and a banker doing business as a broker. A broker and a banker doing business as a broker at his described by the same footing in the statute, both are mentioned in the 90th section as subject to the payment of the same dtiles upon the sales of the kinds of property there enumerated. Tas Supreme Court bas settled, as we have seen, that brokers are liable to pay duties on all their sales; those of their own property as well as those of the property of others. Bankers, therefore, doing business as brokers would seem to be subjected to the same liability. They are chargeable, under the provisions of the 99th section of the statute with the payment of duties upon all their sales. The exemption of bankers asles of their own securities from duty is maintainable, only I think, when the bankers do not prosecute or carry on business as brokers, in the case of those who, in other words, do not engage in the business of aegotiating purchases or sales of securities for the benefit of other parties. But no exemption can be claimed by bankers who do engage in such business in favor of sales which they may negotiate of their own securities. The statute requires them, in my opinion, to reake the same returns of sale as are made by brokers and subjects them to the liability of paying like broker's duties upon all sales of stock and securities by them negotiated, whether for the benefit of these own as a sales of stock and securities

PARDONOD. The President to-day pardoned Stewart J. Moffatt, convicted of having counterfeit money with intention of pass

Gen. Rufus Ingalls has been ordered on an inspection

tour of military posts through Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Oregon, Montana and California. CABINET SESSION.

The Cabinet had a session to-day of nearly three hours. JEFF. DAVIS.

The impression has become general here that Jeff. Davis will be put through the ceremony of a mock trial at Norftlk, preparatory to a release. PUGILISTIC.

The prize-fight between Collier and Bolston fought this morning across the Potomac lasted 55 minutes, with 49 rounds. Boiston broke his right hand in the ninth round. Collier was victorious. The bets were for \$300 a side.

THE PROVOST-MARSHAL'S BUREAU. The Special Committee on the Provost-Marshal's Bureau

have passed a resolution that their proceedings shall be kept secret. The statement that the matter was likely to be dropped, circulated by the friends of Mr. Fry, is slightly incorrect. The matter will be thoroughly probed.

EXPORTATION OF TAXED COTTON. The whole country will approve of the help given to

American labor and the aid to our Internal Revenue system by the adoption of the drawback on the exportation of taxed cotton in manufactured forms which the House

The Committee of Ways and Means have added several

articles to the Free List since their first report, which looks to a still further reduction reduction of the internal revenue taxes, and they are likely to meet with strong opposition in view of the fact that the business of the whole country has fallen off largely. The tax on slaughtered animals, which produced last year upward of \$1,500,000 of revenue, together with several other important articles which have been put on the Free List, will be attenuously opposed. The Committee, however, expect to carry the measure nearly as reported.

REDEMPTION OF MUTILATED CURRENCY.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

receipt of three-dollar packages of mutilated national curages containing this amount from the same source are re exists that fractional currency will only be redeemed ment that such is not the case, and that sums of any amount over three dollars will be redeemed, will doubt less save both the forwarders and the Division much time and upnecessary trouble.

CONSCIENCE MONEY.

Gen. Spinner to-day received from an anonymeus source \$250 as a contribution to the "conscience fund" of the Treasury Department.

The number of Americans Abroads. The state of the amount of passports issued by the Department of State to be largely increasing. More have been issued in 1866 than in any previous year, sometimes as many as 40 in a single day. It is proper to state in reference to the daily applications unde to the Department of State for letters of introduction to our diplematic and consular representatives abroad, that a strict and long-established rule of the Government foblish the Department to grant any such letters. Obvious public reasons demand this rule, it may also be mentioned here that bearers of dispatches whose appointment is also daily solicited are not appointed, except in cases where the mails are obstructed or deemed unsafe. At all other times dispatches go by mail.

mail.

INDIAN TREATIES.

Col. W. Wyrkoop arrived in this city to-day from the West, where he has succeeded in effecting a treaty with the warlike Indians of the Plains, through which security is insured to both the settlers and the emigrants to and in the West. The Chivington messacre incersed the various Indian tribes, and they assumed a warlike attitude. Col. Wyrkoop, formerly of the 1st Colorado Cavalry, was, by the urgent request of both the whites and the Indians, retained in the service of the War Department for the especial purpose of effecting a peaceful solution of the troatles on the Plains, and in this line of daty directed to report to the Department of the Interior. Under instructions, the Colonel left Washington Dec. 1s, 1865, and emergefically pushed forward toward the far West. March 1, 1866, he convened the scattered Indian tribes on Blinff Creek, south of the Arkansis River, 80 miles from Larned, and effected their full indorsement of a treaty promising to secure the most beneficial results under its terms. The settlers and the emigrants will be amply protected in all their rights, and no apprehension need be felt of further Indian outbreaks. After obtaining these concessions the Colonel, under orders, started back to Washington to report that which he had effected, beinging with him a young white woman who had been for years an unwilling Indian captive. In the performance of his ardnows duties the Colonel has traveled thousands of miles, endared every hardship and encountered many dangers. He has mingled freely with the most warlike Indian tribes, and secured from them all treatics of peace and annity. Great credit is due him for the admirable manner in which he has carried out his instructions, and for the results he has achieved, promising, as they do, to render life and property, both on the Plains and en route, more secure than ever before. Col. Wynkoop has received the cerdial indersement of the Government authorities, and naturally received a warm and cordial welcome from his numerous f

The Tax Bill-Estimated Reductions.

he following is an	official	statement of the e	stimates
netions in the Inte	ernal R	evenue taxes as rep	erted to
House of Petrose	stations	by the Ways and	Mean
nmittee:		ony the majoran	
mal charcoal	49.000	Oxyd of rine	60,600
		Paper, becks, charts,	
m swax	2.000	and book-binding.	9 (09 (0)
	3,000	Productions of stereo-	Marie Marie
rels and casks	250,000	typers, electrotyp-	
d boxes	200,000	ers. lithogrophers	
oms, slabs and	00.000	and engravers	60,00
ops	100,000	and engineers	25,00
	,400,000	Photographs	***
se, roiled sheet		Plows, cultivators,	
opper, sheathing	****	barrows, straw and	
d yellow metal	700,000	hay cutters, plant-	
ding stone of all		ere, seed drille,	
nds, burr stones		horse-rakes and	
id grindetenes.		winnowing mills	50,00
onuments, roofing	12201-00201	Paints and colors	50,000
ate, slabs and tiles	400,000	Putty Paraffice oil and	24,000
k, draining tiles	000 000		9.100.000
d water pipes	282,000	Quinine, morphine,	2,100,000
romate of potash	30,000		12,000
vitriel and cop-	10.00	&C	730,000
TAB		Repairs	****
ins and burial		Railroad chairs, skip	
BC8	50,000	spikes, are poles,	
cibles	10,000	horseshoes, rivets, horseshoe nails,	
tes and baskets	15,000		
tches, artificial		nute, washers, bolte,	
nts, eyes and	- was work	vices, iron chains,	220.000
eth		anchors, anvils	220,000
per, lead and tin.		Roman and water ce-	144,000
hing	600,000	ment and lime	
ther beds, mat-		Stareb	100,000

Tin cans.
Umbrellas and parasols.
Umbrellas and parasols.
Vegetable, mineral and fishedls
Value of buillien used used in wares and watches.

582,000 Vinegar. 600,000 White lead and whit-426,000 ing.

Metallic nickel, quick

ments.
Income increase of

Bristles,
Flavoring extracts,
Deerskins,
Oakuu,
Verdigris,
Illuminating gas, educational
institutions, &c., &c., UNESTIMATED ARTICLES.

XXXIXTH CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, May 8, 1866.

CONGRATULATIONS TO THE CAR.

Mr. SUMNEE, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution relative to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Russia, with an additional section as an amendment requesting the President to forward a copy of the resolution to the Emperor of Russia.

Mr. SUMNER said he did not believe attempted assassina tion of the Russian Emperor was the result so much of what he had done for emancipation as of the thoroughness with which he had followed it to its logical conclusions in conferring civil and political rights upon the emancipated

Mr. SAULSBURY moved to strike out of the resolution Mr. Saulsbury moved to strike out of the resolution the words "by an enemy of emancipation." He would simply remark that there was no such information before the Senste. There was not a particle of evidence that the attempted assassin was an enemy of emancipation. If it was true the fact could be ascertained by inquiry from the Russian Minister. The statement he (Mr. Saulsbury) had seen was that the attempt was made by a man in humble life, who did not own any serfs. He had learned, also, that he was a monomaniac. He did not know anything about it, but he thought the Senate, before asserting such a thing, ought to get information on the subject.

The amendment of Mr. Saulsbury was not agreed to. The resolution as amended by the Committee on Foreign Afairs was passed.

Affairs was passed.

Mr. Chandler, from the Committee on Commerce, reported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholers into the ports of the United States, with an amendment, as a substitute, viz.:

The Senate resolution, introduced by Mr. Rambay, was amended by the Committee.

The substitute reads as follows:
Joint resolution providing quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of Asiatic choiers.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the Secretar of War, with the c-diperation of the Secretary of the Treasury, whose concurrent action shall be directed by the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, to adopt an efficient and uniform system of Quarantine against the introduction into this country of the Asiatic cholers through its ports of entry, whenever the same may be threatened by the prevalence of said disease in countries baving direct commercial intercourse with the United States.

Scord: That he shell also erforce the establishment of Sant-

fected districts adjacent to or within the limits of the United

and no longer.

Mr. Clark objected to giving so much power to the Mr. Clark objected to giving so much power to the lie over a day or two for investigation.

Mr. Chandler said the resolution had been printed since the 6th day of March, and if Mr. Clark had not learned what it was he was very slow to learn.

Mr. Harms said the effect of the bill would be to bring on a collision between the State and Federal authorities. It was designed to supersede the State quarantine regulations established at New-York.

Mr. Geimes did not think Congress justified in conferring such power as was contemplated upon the Secretaries

ring such power as was contemplated upon the Screetaries of the Navy and Army. The bill, if passed, would be very apt to give the cholera to the Treasury of the United States. The people of Iowa, he said, were familiar with the cholera, and were not so much afraid of it as these

Mr. Cowan said if, was clearly established that cholers was an epidemic, and was not contagious in the sense that it could be kept out by legislation; it existed in the air.

Mr. Morgan presented the memorial of the Medical Association, recently assembled at Baltimore, asking Congress to take measures for the prevention of the introduction of Λsiatic cholera into this country.

The morning hour expired, and the pending subject went over.

THE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. Freschen from the Finance Committee, reported
the Legislative Appropriation bill, which was ordered to

EXEMPTING CRUPE PETROLUUM. The joint resolution to exempt crude petroleum from in-ternal tax was received from the House, taken up on motion of Mr. COWAN, and passed.

ternal tax was received from the House, taken up on motion of Mr. Cowan, and passed.

THE ARCHANA EXPOSITION.

The Chair laid before the Senate a supplemental message from the President, transmitting a letter from our Minister to France, in which he calls the attention of our Government to our representation in the Fish Raising and Water Culture Exposition at Archan, France, to be held in July, 1866. Our Minister suggests that this Government should be represented, and recomends that some specimens of American fishing smacks should be sent. The correspondence was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

USE OF THE SENATE CHAMBER.

Od motion of Mr. WADD, the Senate reconsidered the vote refusing to grant the use of the Chamber to Mrs. M. C. Walling on Thursday evening, 10th instant, for the purpose of delivering a lecture on "Reconstruction."

The resolution granting the use of the Chamber was passed, with an amendment declaring that hereafter it shall not be granted for such purposes.

THE POST-OFFICE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The unfinished insiness of yesterday, which was the Post-Office Appropriation bill, was taken up.

The Post-Office Appropriation Bill.

The unfinished business of yesterday, which was the Post-Office Appropriation bill, was taken up.

The pending motion was on Mr. Trumbull's amendment relative to appointments to office, the vote upon which was yesterday reconsidered.

The amendment being open to amendment, Mr. Monsull moved to strike out the last clause, requiring the case and cause of removal to be reported to the Senate at its next session.

its next session.

Mr. Howarn called for the Yeas and Nays on this Mr. FESSENDEN stated that he had the other day said that he could vote for the amendment without the clause referred to. He had since come to the conclusion that he referred to. He had since come to the concension that cought not to vote for it as an amendment to an appropriation bill, unless it was so late in the session that there was no time left to perfect a bill. There was now simple time to consider a bill fully covering the subject. He did not deem it wise to put such a provision upon the Post-Office Appropriation bill.

The amendment of Mr. Morrill was agreed to by Yeas,

22; Navs, 16.
Mr. HENDERSON asked Mr. Trumbull to withdraw his

Mr. HENDERSON asked Mr. Trumbull to witheraw his amendment.

Mr. Howard said he should vote against the resolution for the reason stated by Mr. Fessenden.

Mr. TRUMBULL, in reply to suggestions that the provisions of the resolution should be incorporated into an independent bill, said that no such bill could ever be passed. It could never receive a majority, much less two-thirds, and it was very plain that without a two-thirds vote it could never become a law. Mr. Trumbull offered the following substitute for the proposition now before the Senate, which was adopted:

That no person exercising or performing, or undertaking to exercise or perform any duties of any office which by law are required to be filled by the advice and consent of the Senate, shall, before confirmation, receive any compensation for his services, indeed commissioned by the President to fill avecancy occasioned by death, resignation or expiration of term

ment.

A protracted discussion took place on the above, in which Mesars. Trumbull, Sumner, Stewart, Wilson & Doolittle participated. The arguments were mainly a repetition of those, pro and con, already printed. In the course of the discussion Mr. Docurruiz said the President had not removed from office for opinion sake. He had been an extremely liberal Chief Magistrate in this respect. He had removed only to make way for men who had served in the army.

Mr. Howe asked if his colleague would give way to him while he read an extract from a newspaper.

Mr. Howr asked if his colleague would give way to him while he read an extract from a newspaper.

Mr. Dochttile said he had no confidence in the news-papers. He did not read them nor believe them. Lat-terly they had so much abused his course that he had ceased to read them. He would not yield to Mr. Howe. ceased to read them. He would not yield to Mr. Howe.
Mr. Wilson, in reply to a question from Mr. Doolittle,
said that in speaking of the Excentive abuse of power, he
had referred to the present President. He wished simply
to say that during the last Summer and Autumn we were
told that the President was making an experiment in
organizing the Rebel States. We were told that if it did
not succeed, it was in the power of Congress to remedy it.
What was the fact now? Men were being turned out of What was the fact now? Men were being turned out of office for believing that policy was not right, and the patronage of the Executive was being need to early out that policy. The Blairs were traveling through the comparty on a voyage of discovery, offering the kingdoms of this world for converts. When the case of Mr. Stockton was under discussion here. Mr. Scovell of New-Jersey came here and gave his promise that a man opposed to the President would be sent here. What do we find since? We hear of a letter written to an officer in New-Jersey, by direction of the President, directing him to turn out a certain man and fill the vacancy, after consultation with Mr. Scovell. This Mr. Scovell was strutting about now as if he owned New-Jersey.

direction of the President, directing him to turn out a creation man and fill the racency, after consultation with Mr. Scovell. This Mr. Scovell was strutting about now as if he owned New-Jersey.

Mr. Howk said that no President was ever under greater obligations to the party that elected him than the present Executive. He was made the candidate of a party sgainst which he had been opposed all his life, and ought, above all other Presidents, to be tolerant of opinions differing from his own. When the war broke out he was made a Brigadier-General for fidelity and loyalty to the Union. He was sent to Nashville. He (the President) has been in the habit of saying that Nashville was a point of imminent peril. On that day there was no point which was not a point of imminent peril. But, Sir, when we sent the President to Nashville, we sent security with him. We planted our army—a wall of adamant—between him and the enemy, and gave to Nashville the same security we gave to Washington and every other point within the National lines. It was a place of peril, because wide-spread defection and treason had covered the country with peril. That is all. It was not poolint. He stayed there and did his duty, and, grateful for shat duty done, we said to him, because he had been "faithful over a few things, we would make him ruler over n.any," and we did make him the Vice-President of the United States, commended to us, as I said before, by the simple fact that he had been loyal in the beginning of the struggle and had been faithful to the one trust we had reposed in him, as a General in the army. It happened that when he had been made Vice-President a terrible disaster overcame the country, and he became President; and it happened that soon after he became President of the United States the fact was then developed that there was a difference of opinion upon some points of policy between the President and the great body of that party which had been instrumental in making him President. Upon questions which we thought, which we now

Mr. Doolittle said that his colleague (Howe) had re Mr. DOOLITTLE said that his colleague (Howe) had recently presented to the Senate, on an occasion when he (Doolittle) was absent, resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature condemning him (Doolittle) and requesting him to resign—resolutions not addressed to the Senate, and upon which the Senate could take no action. He was called upon to resign for supporting the policy of the President for the restoration of the Union. Wese that toleration of differences of opinion? Did his colleague (Howe) indorse that? Mr. Doolittle, referring to the subject of reconstruction, said that the Special Committee inits report had abandoned negro suffrage, and it had also abandoned that other idea, that the States of the South were not States but Territories.

ported the House joint resolution to prevent the introduction of cholera into the ports of the United States, with an amendment, as a substitute, viz.:

The Senate resolution, introduced by Mr. Ramsay, was amended by the Committee.

The substitute reads as follows:
Joint resolution providing quarantine regulations to prevent the introduction and spread of Asiate choisers.

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assertibled, That it shall be United States of America in Congress assertibled, That it shall be the daily of the Secretar of War, with the cooperation of the Secretar of War, wi

Mr. Wilson was surprised that the Senator from Cali-

Mr. Wilson was surprised that the Senator from California (Conness) who occupied more time than any one else in the Senate, should raise such an objection.

Mr. Cowan said that Mr. Wilson had accused the President of a design to betray the Republican party. He (Wilson) had revealed the secrets of the Excentive Session. So far from betraying the Republican party, the President to-day stands firmly upon the platform of the Republicans. He (Cowan) would undertake to show that the divergence had been made by the Senator from Massachusetts (Wilson) and his party, who never really belonged to the Republican party, and whom the Republican party had been compelled to drag along with it.

Mr. Sherman rose to a point of order, to object to the debate as irrelevant.

Mr. Cowan said that Mr. Sherman must, put his point

Mr. Cowan said that Mr. Sherman must put his point

Mr. Cowan was said that he would do so, but that Mr. Cowan must take his seat while he did so.

Mr. Cowan took his seat, and Mr. Sherman wrote his soint, that the remarks of the Senator from Pennsylvania Cowan) were not pertinent.

Mr. Sherman subsequently asked leave to withdraw his

oint of order.
Mr. Sheiman said that the great debate between Web-

Mr. Sherman said that the great debate between Webster and Hayne, opening up all great questions of government, sprang out of a resolution in relation to the distribution of the public lands. This debate would seem to settle the question that a debate need not be strictly confined to the immediate subject before the Senate.

Mr. Grims objected to the withdrawal of Mr. Sherman's point of order. He wanted the question settled.

Mr. Cowan proceeded with bis remarks.

Mr. Hows replied to the remarks of Mr. Doolittle in relation to the presentation by him of the resolutions of the Wisconsin Legislature. The resolutions were sent to him and he presented them. He did not express an opinion for or against them.

The Senate pending the consideration of the amendment of Mr. Trumbull, at 5 o'clock adjourned.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Garrield (Ohio) moved to portpone the special order, being the constitutional amendment reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, until the tax bill shall be disposed of. He said it would be a national calamity to have the tax bill delayed.

layed.

Mr. STEVENS (Penn.) hoped that no such disposition would be made of it. He had no idea that the discussion of the constitutional amendment would occupy two or three days, and it was not the purpose of the Committee to have the other two measures setted on until it was seen what disposition the Senate would make of the constitutional arrestment.

amendment.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) called for the yeas and nays on Mr. Garfield's motion, saying that he wanted to see who were in favor of giving the negro the preference over the important interests of the country.

The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Yeas, 51; Nays, 82; so the motion was lost.

Naje, 82; so the motion was lost.

THE MERCHANTS' BANK FAILURE.

Mr. WASHBURNE (III.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Committee on Banking to examine into all the facts and circumstances connected with the recent failure of the Merchants' National Bank of Washington, and other banks, and to report to the House the amount of Government money deposited in such banks, and by whom, the cause of their failure, and also what further legislation is necessary in relation to the National Banks to protect the public and the Government, with power to send for persons and papers, and to examine witnesses under outl. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE OF FIFTEEN.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTER OF FIFTEEN.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the special order, being the joint resolution reported by the Reconstruction Committee, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The debate was opened by Mr. Streens (Penn.) in support of the joint resolution. Mr. Streens said that the proposition before the House fell far short of his wishes; but he believed that it was all that could be obtained in the present state of public opinion. Not only Congress but the several States were to be consulted. On a careful survey of the whole ground, the Committee did not believe that 19 of the loyal States could be induced to ratify any proposition more stringent than this. He repeated "19 States," for he utterly repudiated and scorned the idea that any State not actually in the Union was to be counted a the question of ratification. It was absurd to suppose that any more than three-fourths of the States which proposed the amendment were required to make it valid. Believing then that this was the best proposition that could be made effectual he (Stevens) accepted it. Referring to the other constitutional amendment passed in the House this session, and which waited in the Senate, he said it was slaughtered by "a purile and pedantic criticism," by a perversion of "philological definition." Its death, produced by self-righteous Republicans and using theous Copperheads, had post-poned, perhaps for ages, the salvation of the colored race. But it would not do for these who had for 30 years "fought the beasts at Ephesus," to be frightened at the fains of modern eatamounts. Heaven forbid that the Southern States or any of them shall be represented in Congress until full monuments of freedom are built—full, high and the beasts at Ephesus," to be frightened at the fangs of modern catamounts. Heaven forbid that the Southern States or any of them shall be represented in Congress until foll monuments of freedom are built—full, high and firm. Against the will of Congress the Southern States had been absent for four bloody years. Against the will of Congress they must not come back until Congress is ready to receive them. He believed that this Congress would not approach the full measure of justice until every full-grown man in the late Rebel States was provided with a homestead on the land where he had been held as a slave. Forty acres of land and a hut would be of more value to him than the right to vote. Unless Congress gave them that measure of justice it should receive the censure of markind and the curse of Heaven. In conclusion, Mr. Stevens, in order to have control of the bill, entered a motion to recommit it.

Mr. BLANK Med. called the attention of Mr. Stevens.

and of the House to an objection to the third section of the amendment, which he deemed serious, if not fatal. That section provided that until the 4th of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it and and confort, shall be excluded from the right to vole for Representatives in Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States. It appeared to him that that was a violation of good faith in reference to that large class of people in the South who came within the terms of the Amnesty Proclamation of President Johnson, and who were thereby restored to all their civil rights. He asked Mr. Stevens for an explanation on that point. ion on that point.

Mr. STRVENS admitted that the pardon extinguished the

Mr. STRVE's admitted that the pardon extinguished the crime—after pardon there was no such crime in the individual. Those who were fully pardoned did not come within the operation of the third section.

Mr. BLAINE understood, then, the gentleman from Pennsylvania to say that those who came within the terms of the Proclamation of Amnesty, would not be considered as having voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection.

Mr. STRVENS assimilated their condition to that of a person convicted of felony, and thereby rendered incompetent to testify; but who, if pardoned, and if his testimony were challenged, could thereby produce his pardon and thereby

to testify: but who, if pardoned, and if his testimony were challenged, could thereby produce his pardon and thereby show his competency.

Mr. Blaine suggested that if that was the proper construction to be given the section it should be so amended as that there could be no question about its construction, and he should at the proper time move an amendment to that effect.

and he should at the proper time move an amendment to that effect.

Mr. Finck (Ohio) spoke in opposition to the measure. He was opposed to making any amendment to the Constitution. He denied the authority of any members of States to combine together to exclude other States from their constitutional representation, and to say to the States so excluded that they shall only exercise the right to representation on certain terms and conditions. The whole scheme was revolutionary, and a most shallow pretense for excluding the votes of the eleven Southern States in the next Presidential election. He hoped the people of those States would rally around the wise and just policy of Andrew Johnson. This measure was dangerous to the safety of the Union. It would protract an unfortunste contest without promising any beneficial result to the harmony of the country.

Mr. GARPILLO (Ohio) stated that he was pleased with almost everything in the proposed amendment. He re-

Mr. GABPILLO (Ohio) stated that he was pleased with almost everything in the proposed amendment. He regretted that the situation of the country had not been found such as to justify the prisentation of the piain, unanswerable proposition that every adult sane citizen of the United States, unconvicted of crime, should have the right of suffrage put into his hands—for he believed that the right to vote, if not one of the natural rights of all men, was necessary for the protection of those natural rights. He believed in the golden sentence of John Stuart Mill that "the ballot is put into the hands of men not so much to enable them to govern others as to protect themselves from mis-government." He regarded suffrage as the shield, the sword, the spear and the whole panoply that best belifs a man for his own defense in the great social organization to which he belongs. He was in favor of the first, second and fourth sections of the proposed amendment, but was not so fully satisfied with the third section, which the gentleman from Maine (Blaine) had shown to be at least susceptible of misconstruction.

Mr. STEVEES explained that whereas pardon wiped out the crime and its punishment, there was a difference between punishment for a crime and the withholding of a privilege. Pardon conferred no other advantage than relief from punishment.

Mr. GARFIELD, without going into that point, expressed

privilege. Pardon conferred no other advantage than relief from punishment.

Mr. Garrielo, without going into that point, expressed his opinion that the third section was the only proposition in the amendment not bottomed clearly and plainly upon principle. If those who had participated in Rebellion were unfit to be allowed to vote on the 1st of January, 1850, would they be nit to vote in the July following! There was no sufficient reason for that; and it would be said everywhere that it was purely a piece of political management in reference to the Presidential election. There were also practical objections to it. If nine-tenths of the people were to be disfinctioned for four years, how was that to be carried out only by having the military forces of the United States at every Fall in eleven States in the Union! He did not think it, therefore, wise or prudent, both for practical reasons and for the reason of construction, as suggested by Mr. Blaine, that the third section should stand as a part of the amendment, and he should move to amend by striking out the third section.

The SPEAKER stated that pending the motion to recommit, no amendment could be offered.

Mr. GARFIELD would then move to amend the motion to recommit, no amendment could be offered.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

Mr. RAYMOND inquired whether the House could no have a separate vote on each of the sections.

The RPEARER replied in the negative. Sometimes, he said, the House considered bills section by section for amendment, but when it did not do so, then a bill or join resolution must be voted on as a whole. This joint resolution was voted on as a whole, and must be acted on as whole by the House, by the Senate, and by the people. The motion to recommit being pending, amendments could not be offered to the joint resolution. Instructions might be moved as amendments to the motion to recommit, but would fall if that motion was withdrawn.

Mr. GARRIELD—How then can an amendment be offered to the joint resolution?

o the joint resolution ?
The SPEAKER—Only by noting down the previous ques-Mr. GARFIELD, resuming his argument, said that if all Mr. GARFIELD, resuming his argument, said that if all who participated in the Rebellion were forever excinded by the amendment from the right of the elective franchise in all cases relating to National and State offices, he would say that the proposition was just, and one on which Congress could stand. He regarded anything as just which would exclude from political privileges and power all the infamous men who participated in the Rebellion. The proposition would meet his approval as one eminently just.

Mr. Dawes (Mass.) suggested some practical difficulties in the way of such a proposition.

Mr. GARPIELD explained that he did not say that he was in favor of complete disfranchisement, but that it was more just than a temporary disfranchisement. He commented upon his colleague's (Finck's) appeal to the people of the South to rally against the Union party.

Mr. FINCE corrected his colleague. He had only called the people of the South to rally around the policy of Andrew Johnson.

io it.

Mr. Teaver (Pa.) next addressed the House. With one exception, he was prepared, after due deliberation, to give his most cordial assent and approval to the proposal amendment. That exception was the third section. He agreed in the sentiment enunciated by the gentleman from Ohto (Garfield), and did not believe it would be either expedient or proper to retain that section. He was opposed to the third section because he was in favor of the preamble to one of the bills reported by the Committee on Reconstruction, declaring it expedient that the States lately in insurrection should, at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union, be restored to full participation in all political rights. He was opposed to it because it looked like offering peace and restoration with one hand, while they were snatched away with the other. He was opposed to it because it looked to it because he thought it would keep the country in a state of constant turmoil, if it did not rekindle afresh the fires of civil war. He thought that section imperiled the whole measure; for he did not believe the people of the Loyal States would subscribe either to its justice or expediency.

Mr. Nulleck said he would, when he should have the Mr. THAYER (Pa.) next addressed the House. With one

Mr. NIPLACE said he would, when he should have the

its own jurisdiction, except as in the third section hereof prescribed.

Mr. Royer spoke in opposition to the joint resolution. He admitted that those who had committed treason word amensile to the laws; but new laws and a new Constitution should not be made to meet their case. Treason word undoubtedly a crime that should be punished, but by no bill of attainder or expost facto law, such as was proposed in the amendment.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) took the floor in defense of the joint resolution, although, he said, if he had the reporting of it, he would have reported a measure giving the right of the elective franchise to every loyal adult made in the country. He was opposed to striking out the third section. To do so would be to emasculate the amendment. In reply to some remarks of his colleague (Boyer), he (Kelley) would read a letter from the pen of one who had been as faithful to the Rebel Confederacy as his colleague, and had made greater sacrifices for it.

to the Rebel Confederacy as his colleague, and had made greater sacrifices for it.

Mr. Boyer asked whether he understood his colleague to say that he Boyer) had been faithful to the Rebellion I.

Mr. Kelley replied that he did say that the Deucocratic party of the North had fought for the Rebellion, where there was no particular danger, as zealously as the Democratic party of the South had fought on the fields of danger.

Democratic party of the South had fought on the fields of danger.

Mr. Hover-And I say now that my colleague fights feet disunion as zealously as our armed traitors at the South fought for it during the Rebellion. [Laughter.]

Mr. Keller replied that opinions differed, that was all.

Mr. Bover asked his colleague what sort of a Government he would call that in which nine-tenths of the adult male population were not allowed to vote.

Mr. Keller replied, if nine-tenths of the population had committed felony, they would be deprived of the right to vote; and the armed was of treason involved all crimes.

Mr. Bover inquired whether, after the people of the South had returned to their allegiance, they should still be excluded from the ballot-box?

Mr. Keller replied that if Probst, who had murdered eight members of one family in Philadelphia, were to repent ever so much, he would still say enforce the law against him; and if it was found that his mental and moral nature was so low that he ought not to be executed, then he should say, keep him in the penitentiary for the rest of his life; never turn him loose on society. Probse only killed eight, while some of those Rebels had kirled their hundreds, and all of them had struck at the life of the nation. This bill did not propose to punish them—on the contrary, it proposed after four years of good conduct to

nation. This bill did not propose to punish them—on the contrary, it proposed after four years of good conduct to reinvest them with all the civil and political rights which they did not now possess. That was the whole of this kill.

Mr. Smrill inquired whether Mr. Kelley was in favor of disfranchising all the colored men who went into the kellen! wellion !

Mr. Kelley replied that he was in favor of disfranchis

ing every traitor in the land, whether white or black; but he did not believe the gentleman could find a black volun-

disfranchising all the colored men who went into the assistable of the color of the period of the pe

drew Johnson.

Mr. Garriello would leave the House to judge how much difference there was between the two things. He (Garriela) called upon the people of the North to stand together with all their manhood, and to resist the revolutionary schemes of the people of the South, and their conductors in Congress and in the North.

Mr. FINCE declared that there was but one disturbed party in the country, and his colleague (Garfield) belonged to it.